

**Poland  
and the falsifications  
of its history**

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'Have the courage to speak your mind freely and undisturbed! It will bring doubt to the soul of whoever hears it. And delusion flees from the air of doubt. You wouldn't believe what a word can often do.'

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



The subject of my remarks

## **Poland and the falsifications of its history**

I would like to start with some information about myself, which explains how I am so familiar with the Polish situation.

I was born and raised in former Congress Poland, then annexed by Tsarist Russia. My ancestors' experiences and memories go back to the time before the First World War. Some things I know from reports from my parents and grandparents, much from my own experience. Only after the First World War did my parents settle in Bromberg/West Prussia. Thousands of German families did this at the time, who did not want to live in a Polish state after the reestablishment of Poland and tried in this way to get into the voting area and thus into the German Reich. After the first voting areas had achieved overwhelming German majorities up to 97 and 98%, the Poles prevented all further voting. Despite a clear German majority, Upper Silesia was terrorized by Polish uprisings and the German inhabitants were brutally beaten up until the League of Nations, under pressure, intrigues and blackmail from France, divided it up. West Prussia was therefore lost without a vote. We were forced to become Polish citizens. So, I experienced and suffered Poland and I know the Polish national character from my own experience. In Germany little or nothing is known about the nature and aims of the Poles; one guilelessly accepts all lies and slanders as given truths. Therefore, I would like to have an enlightening effect, because only if we know the history and development of Poland and the Poles very well can there one day be an understanding. The prerequisite for any reconciliation is the truth on both sides. As long as one side lies uncontrollably and the other is silent about it or remain silent, for whatever reason, there is no reconciliation and no redress for injustice. The lie destroys every attempt at reconciliation. Only the truth on both sides can have a healing effect.

So, I want to try to make you understand Poland in its cruel reality, in its actions and omissions. I have to go into historical facts.

For decades there has been a nasty proverb in the Polish people, that of eternal hostility between Poles and Germans. It says: **Póki ś wiat ś wiatem, Polak Niemcowi nie będzie bratem.** In translation it means: **As long as the world will exist, the Pole will never be the brother of the German.** A truly bad word for which there is nothing equivalent in German usage. Here the full force of Polish hatred is expressed.

[p. 6] Where does this merciless hate come from? Is it based on history? No, not at all.

Such abysmal hatred is foreign to the German character. On the German side, people were always ready to build bridges and to help in any way. We can see this again and again up to the present day, when we experience that those who drove us from house and yard, who plundered us and sometimes even murdered us, seek help from us and also find help. We support the mismanagement of the Poles with billions, the German population donates thousands of tons of food. I have a letter from the "Komisja Charytatywna Episkopatu Polski" in Katowice dated

April 10 , 1981. In it, the Auxiliary Bishop Czeslaw Domin, chairman of the Charitable Commission of the Polish Bishops' Conference, confirms that 700 tons of food have already been received for the people of his homeland. He also confirms that he is aware that he needs help from neighboring countries. However, the help they are allowed to pass on is like a drop on a hot stone. That means give more. And we give more.

Months have passed since this letter of April 10 , 1981 , and during all this time people in Germany are collecting for help to Poland. People roll over themselves out of pity: the church institutions collect, the schools collect, private individuals collect, associations collect, appeals for donations are posted in hospitals and in banks, a fixed amount of 25. - DM required for a package. So it can't be less! And the Germans donate overwhelmingly. Thousands of tons and trucks go to Poland. A striking proof that the Germans do not hate the Poles, as they have never done in the long common history. But what thanks will we receive for this from Poland? Only new hate, because nothing in the world generates more hate than having to accept help and gifts, which one ultimately perceives as alms, in order to survive because of one's own inability.

But Poland is not a charitable case. Poland has not gotten into trouble through no fault of its own, for example through earthquakes, floods or hurricanes or even through overpopulation of the areas. Not natural disasters are to blame for the current situation in Poland, but the proverbial Polish economy, the incompetence of the leading classes and their corruption in every respect. Poland is not poor in fertile soil, for with parts of East Prussia, East Pomerania, East Brandenburg, Silesia and Danzig it has taken possession of almost 103,000 square kilometers, most of which were granaries of Germany. Only the areas of West Prussia and the province of Posen should be surplus areas, as they used to be. With the takeover of the German areas under Polish administration, with the Upper Silesian coal and ore district, as well as with flourishing industries and ports, it has all the prerequisites for a healthy economy. But a people who eat thousands of tons of potatoes and [p. 7] processed grain into vodka and consumed it,

Regardless of this, it must be stated that Poland is by no means suffering from hunger, as is portrayed in Africa . There are supply difficulties due to a lack of organization, but no hunger. Other forces are at work here, a new way of plundering German economic power. And the good-natured Germans fall for it. They give and give without demanding anything in return, such as the departure of hundreds of thousands of Germans who are still being held captive and have had all their human rights taken away from them. Those who are still being held as slave labor now that young Poles are leaving their country in droves and are seeking admission to Germany and Austria. And this young economic refugees who come to us with proper exit papers are not modest seekers of help, but presumptuous demands - doesn't that say enough? The congregations that are obliged to accept them know how to sing a song.

The character of the Poles is shown by an incident reported by the Deutsche Wochenzeitung on September 4th, 1981. While the Poles accept our generous help with both hands, their hacks dare to spit in our faces . The magazine "Polish Perspectives" took the Prussia exhibition as an opportunity to give Marian Podkowinski the floor:

**"History has already passed its negative judgment on Prussia. The current attempt at galvanization is therefore to be regarded almost as desecration of corpses. It would be much more sensible to keep the Prussian coffin largely silent. Also in the interests of the Germans. Tilsit should namely for the Germans are of the same importance as Poltava is for the Swedes , should one ever take an interest in archaeology."**

And while our aid is in full swing and our media informs us that it has already exceeded the value of 22 million DM, we read under the headline "The television shows anti-German war films" in the daily newspaper "Die Rheinpfalz" of December 18, 1981:

**"The entertainment programs broadcast are almost exclusively war films, in which the crimes of the Germans during the Second World War are shown. Even in the children's program, the story of a brave Polish boy who fights against the Teutonic Knights runs in sequels. The radio plays almost continuously marching music. "**

The decisive battle against the knightly order took place in 1410. 570 years have passed since then, but Poles still vaccinate their children with [p. 8] Hate against the Teutonic Knights, and we thank you for this hate with gifts worth many millions of marks!

**This** is the coin that Poland has used to pay for German aid since its state was founded. But where in the world has a debtor ever loved his creditor, especially when there is absolutely no way of repaying the debt? We Germans should finally take note of that and act accordingly. Russians and French have never done anything for Poland, so they are not hated but respected.

We must finally fathom the origin of the hate in order to understand all later developments and misbehaviors of the Poles towards the Germans. We must finally speak of the falsifications of German and Polish history. When was this committed and for what purpose?

The Poles today are an ambitious and overbearing people, especially in their upper classes. They have few great talents, they are not productive and creative, they have given the world nothing outstanding. Because they could not develop over long centuries, they developed negatively. So, they make claims without being able to show what they have achieved, they lust after someone else's property, they put themselves in the center and convince themselves that they are the hub of the world. There are no realities for them, they live in pipe dreams and arrogance.

The Poles feel that they are disadvantaged as a people among the peoples, but do not recognize the causes. They think they have rights and claims, and they demand them from the Germans, instead of from their true oppressors, who are adept at directing claims and stirring up hatred.

Since Christianization, the people have been subjected to a harsh clergy that prevents the development of personality. You cannot break out of this compulsion. They are held down in such a way that the pent-up aggression more and more explodes in an unprecedented hatred of the freer and wealthier Germans. The hatred in turn is fueled by the clergy and since this

represents the greatest power among the people and the people trust their Christian church, they also follow this lead. **The Church triumphs in Poland.** And the *Catholic Church was **the arch-enemy of the German Reich** from the very beginning.* The Poles were and are used as levers for bloodletting of German blood and German economic goods.

To prove what I have just said, I will reproduce here a Polish Catholic battle song sung at the All-Slav Congress in Prague in 1848:

[p. 9] Brethren, put your scythes in your hands! Let's hurry to battle!  
Poland's servitude is at an end, we don't want to stay any longer.  
Gather crowds around you all. Our enemy the Germans fall!  
Loot, rob, scorch, burn. Let the enemies die in agony.  
Whoever hangs the German dogs will earn God's reward.  
I, the provost, firmly promise you the kingdom of heaven.  
Every sin will be forgiven you, even the well-considered murder,  
which the Poles support free life from place to place.  
But curse on the villain who speaks for Germany before us.  
Poland should and must exist. Pope and God promise me.  
Russia, Prussia must perish. Hail to the Polish standard.  
Therefore rejoice happily: Polzka zyje, big and small !

Every listener's blood must freeze in their veins because of such devilish hatred. Despite this, Poles claim to be tolerant in religious matters, uphold human rights and even fight for them. However, they understand human rights exclusively as the realization of their own claims.

The song has been preserved in German. This proves that the Poles, the so-called "Urslavs" with a "Slavic" Polish past, were still using the German language mainly in 1848, because their own language was still very little established at that time. In addition, one wanted to reach all Catholics, because they were constantly being taught that Catholic and Polish were one and the same.

Here I would like to refer to an event that has just now been rescued from oblivion by German publications: the Polish uprisings of 1830 against Russian oppression. The uprisings had failed at the time, the Poles fled in droves and were lovingly received and cared for - where might that have been? - Of course in Germany. The Ludwigshafen newspaper "Die Rheinpfalz" from August 1981 recalls "German and Polish tears in the wine of the Haardt Mountains", it reports how Germans and Poles became brothers and became one in the fight for freedom, how they sang Polish songs together and how the Germans cheered the incoming Poles and toasted Poland's continued existence.

The report repeats the description of a reception of the Poles on January 19 , 1832 in Neustadt ad Haardt. It is characteristic of the German mentality of universal philanthropy and striking proof that there was no German hatred of Poland. The report read:

**Scarcely had the news rang out late in the evening of the 18th . that on the following day Poles would come to Neustadt and spend the night with us when everything got moving. They discussed the type of reception and the hospitality of the honored guests.**

[p. 10 ] .... **Soon the victorious Poland of November 29th rejoiced from the German mouth, now German and Polish tears flowed into the wine of the Haardt Mountains, with the rapidly awakening memory of Warsaw's fall. A Polish warrior and a German eager to avenge him embraced. there Poles and Germans weep over the fate of the former's 80-year-old father, whom absolutist clemency sent to Siberia because - his son was a patriot .....**

In this report, not only is the extremely warm welcome from the wine-loving people of the Palatinate significant, but also the fact that communication was exclusively in German. The people from the Palatinate could only have sung along if the Polish songs had German lyrics. This also corroborates the fact that the hateful Catholic-Polish battle song of 1848 was written in German. A few years later, the response to the German friendship and affection shown was the abysmal hatred of the Poles. However, it wasn't entirely new. Efforts had already been made in the past to eradicate everything German. The Catholic Bambergers who had immigrated after the plague in the 18th century and who had followed their bishop were forcibly Polonized by being denied German services, German confessions and German catechism and re-educating them to become Poles. These Bambergers were so Polonized by the time of the First World War that they could no longer speak German, despite their German Bamberg costumes, which they still wore, after which they were still called Bamberki.

Such was the Polish confessional tolerance, so proudly invoked at every opportunity. Nor is the Polish-Catholic Kanpflied of 1848 the only example of clerical hatred. They existed and exist in great numbers, so that it is impossible to cite them all. I will quote only a few. From the paper "Poland's Guilt in the 2nd World War" by Rudolf Trenkel from Thorn a. d. Vistula.

On August 26, 1920, the Polish priest in Adelnau said in a speech: **"All Germans who are in Poland must be hanged."**

**On December 27 , 1921, the Posen canon Pryndzinski said in a hate sermon against Germanism: "Our task is not yet complete. The interior must be fortified, Wilna, Lemberg must still be secured, Danzig we must seize through influences."**

And Peter Aurich also writes the following in his book "Der Deutsch-Polnische September 1939":

**"... after the Kraków newspaper "Czas" had gone so far as to announce that "Poland's guns were aimed at Danzig to protect Poland's honour, not a Sunday passed without hearing from the pulpits "the holy war against German neo-paganism" would have been proclaimed and prayers would have been given for the victory of Polish arms."**

[p. 11] And there on page 47 you can read:

**General Staff Colonel Switalski held on behalf of the Polish Army in Graudenz at a reception given by Bishops Dominik and Dr. Okoniewski gave a speech, which he concluded with the words: "Pray with us today .... that our brothers may endure , that their probationary period will be shortened, and for a great deed - for a second Grunwald that will emerge from the redeems bondage and assures us of its corresponding peace."**

The Poles call the Battle of Tannenberg, which broke the power of the Teutonic Order in 1410, Grunwald. You have to know that there is no such thing as a place called Grunwald. The battle took place in the area of the village of Grünefelde near Tannenberg. The Poles associate Grunwald not only with the defeat of the order, but with the future victory in the Grunewald of Berlin. As I said, these are not the only proofs of the guilt of the Polish clergy for the atrocities against the Germans. Only this systematic education in hatred, which has its origins in Polish churches and Polish intellectualism, could lead to the Bloody Sunday in Bydgoszcz, which was not the first, however.

In 1654, on April 22nd, a bloodbath had been caused in Bydgoszcz when all the evangelicals were slaughtered. When Polish pastors preach from the pulpits: "The Germans are your enemies - the enemies of Catholic Poland", when the weapons for the murder are blessed and handed out in the churches, one does not have to look far to find the culprit.

But the canon of Poznań - Prelate Kos - reached the peak of hatred when he sang a song of hate at a victory celebration of the Polish national democratic party on the triumph of Versailles, which he had taken from a drama by Lucjan Rydel "Jeńcy" (The Prisoners) written in 1902 had:

**Wherever the German puts his foot , there the earth bleeds for 100 years. Where the German drags and drinks water, there are rotten springs for 100 years.**

**There, where the German breathes, there rages 100 years Pest. If the German shakes hands, peace falls to pieces. And if you were 100 years old, the German would be willing to deny it.**

**He deceives the strong, robs and governs the weak, and leading a straight way to heaven he would not shrink from. to dethrone God. And we would still see the German steal the sun from the sky.**

Only someone whose nature is filled with such inhuman hatred, whose whole life is eaten up by hatred and envy, can write that . If he weren't such a pathological hater himself, how could he be able to generate such inhuman thoughts? Normal people don't think like that. But that a canon of the most Christian church, a worthy prelate, 20 years after [p. 12] The outpouring of this "poet" repeating this song of hatred at a victory celebration against the Germans is outrageous and proves most aptly that the outbursts of hatred by the people are controlled by the Polish Church. The 1848 song "Brothers, scythes in your hands, etc." is also of "Christian" origin and was sung until the time of Korfanty, i.e. until the 1920s.



Let us now examine the testimonies of hatred of the Polish intellectual class, which are a consequence of this ecclesiastical incitement since 1848. The local researcher and Poland expert Alexander Treichel writes in his book "History of the Germans of Rippin and the surrounding area":

**In the revolutionary years 1904 to 1906 we always heard that all Germans were to be slaughtered in one night. Slaughtering the Germans from the cradle was the motto of the Poles back then. But even back when our parents and grandparents were children, during the 19th century - they often heard that horrible phrase about the slaughter of all Germans, which Poles seem to have been ingrained for generations."**

And there are the publications from 1929 in the Polish magazine "League for Great Powers" issue No.3:

**In the war with the Germans there will be no prisoners and no room for human feelings. We will amaze the world with the unusual, bloody sacrifices that go beyond human proportions, with which we will wash away the shame of the insults we received from the Germans. We must instill in the Polish army the spirit of an implacable struggle, escalated to the point of cruelty."**

And on October 3, 1937, the same magazine for Polish megalomania wrote, according to the Munich Latest News:

**The fight between Poles and Germans is inevitable. We have to prepare ourselves systematically for this. Our goal is a new Grunwald, but this time a Grunwald in the suburbs of Berlin, ie . the defeat of Germany must be carried to the center of the territory by Polish troops in order to hit Germany in the heart. Our ideal is a Poland in the West with the Oder and Neisse as a border.**

**Prussia must be recaptured for Poland, namely Prussia on the Spree. The world must tremble before the German-Polish war. Into the ranks of our soldiers we must instill the spirit of ruthless vengeance.**

**From today on , every number of this sheet will be given to the coming Grunwald in Berlin to be dedicated.**

It was March 1939 when my brother, in a nightclub in Bydgoszcz, overheard Polish officers talking about how, in the event of a war with Germany, they would wade in German blood. The lists with the addresses of the Germans are already available. At the time he had no idea that he himself would fall victim to this Polish murderous thirst.

[p. 13] And in January 1945, when the Russian advance was approaching Litzmannstadt (I was holding mich at that time just there) was the Polish slogan:

**Reichsdeutsche pack your suitcases,  
ethnic Germans buy your coffins!**

And my family also paid for this bloodthirsty slogan with their lives. The only thing she couldn't buy anymore was coffins.

It was not only in 1939 and 1945 that the Poles thirsted for bloodshed, they began to do so immediately after the establishment of their new state. The bloodiest uprisings raged in West Prussia, in the Posen area and in Upper Silesia. The Korfanty gangs terrorized German Upper Silesia from August 1919 until the country was partitioned in violation of international law in 1922. In Posen, in 1921, one could read the following on posters and leaflets:

**With this broom we will sweep the last Germans out of Poland!  
Those German rabble who are still there in July 1921 will be massacred without exception,  
and the biggest Hakatists will be doused with gasoline, kerosene and tar, infected and  
burned...  
Now it's your turn... all doctors, pastors , lawyers, leaseholders, settlers, owners of all  
kinds, who is German or Jew.**

There is also enough self-testimony for their endless greed. I will only mention a few:

On June 13 , 1926, Gazeta Gdanska wrote:

**The surest armor of Pomerania are the millions of Polish settlers. All land still in the  
possession of the Germans must be wrested from German hands.**

On June 19 , 1929, the "Straznia baltycka" announced:

**Gdansk is also a Polish city and will become so again. It is your duty to conquer Danzig,  
even that little piece of Polish land that is impatiently waiting for it.**

In 1937 the Polish General Staff officer Baginski demanded in his book, which was published again and again, among other things:

**Peace will not reign in Europe until the name of Prussia, which is the name of a people that  
has long since disappeared, is erased from the map of Europe, until the Germans have their  
capital Berlin moved further west.**

A Polish General Staff officer clearly reveals the Polish will to go to war and the Polish war aim: the incorporation of Prussia into Poland and the erasure of the name Prussia! Later we shall hear the same aim of the Poles from the mouth of the highest dignitary of the Polish Church.

[p. 14] On the other hand, we have to ask: Was there ever a desire or a demand on the German side? Moving Kraków or Warsaw to the East?

The All-Polish Youth Union rushed May 4, 1929 with the following publication:

**In 1410 the Germans were defeated near Tannenberg. But now we will beat up Danzig, East Prussia, Silesia are minimum demands. With this tremendous victory, Poland will dominate all of Europe.**

The Polish professor Limanowski from Vilnius was right when he said of his compatriots:

**It is in the nature of the Poles that they cannot remain on the ground of the real; her imagination goes further; once they have a piece of land in their hands, they want more. They want the whole world.**

In fact, they want the whole world. In June 1929 they gave another self-testimony:

**"The hour of freedom of the historically Polish countries will soon strike. The shaking of Europe will be replaced by the 'Pax Polonica'. Destiny gives Poland the historical task of shaping the life of Central Europe."**

The Polish Minister of Industry, Hilary Hinc, made it known how people wanted to shape life in Central Europe after the war when he said the following about the theft of German land and assets:

**"... We have carried out our land acquisition in the West in a hitherto unknown way - the easiest and cheapest: we have acquired areas where roads, railway lines and waterways already exist, as well as towns just waiting for settlement, industrial plants, which are just waiting to be started, and also coal mines. There are also a few remnants of the German population there, which we are morally and internationally entitled to liquidate within a time and in a manner that suits us."**

In addition to megalomania, the greed for robbery and murder, which breaks out again and again in this people, is revealed here without hesitation. The most shocking thing about it is that this Minister of Industry, who wants to liquidate the remaining Germans at will and who boasts that one is morally and legally authorized to do so, bears a German name.

[p. 15] This is obviously a German who has probably been re-educated for generations, as in many other cases. The Poles call it "a German who grew up in the Polish people". A centuries-old truth is confirmed again and again, that people of our blood, who left their homeland and turned their strength and skills to another people, are lost to us. They don't always just become loyal citizens of their new homeland. Ambition and a desire for recognition drives them to have their descendants in two or three generations - sometimes even faster - become our bitter enemies. They mostly do high cultural work, the host peoples benefit from it, but they themselves become renegades, cultural fertilizer for other peoples. Renegades carry the sting of their betrayal in their chests, and for that very reason they become haters of their lineage worse than aliens. There are endless examples of this defection in all countries of the world. The best-

known deniers of their German blood were probably Catherine of Russia, the Darmstadt Princess, and the American General Eisenhower - Eisenhower.

Let us now turn to the history of the formation of Poland and the Polish people.

The Poles are a very young people with no origins of their own, practically created in a retort. Her Land received them from the Germans, their languages from Glagolitic monks acting on behalf of Rome. They have hardly anything of their own to show for themselves, they are Germans who have been re-educated on behalf of the Roman Church for centuries and who mixed with Eastern and Turko-Mongolian tribes. Not only did they inherit their folk costumes from the Turks, they also learned their warfare from the Tatars. They testify to that themselves.

We should not overlook or underestimate this Polish reference to their own way, because here the Poles themselves give an indication of the way the Polish people came into being.

We already know that the Glagolitic church language served the Bishop of Kraków Vinzenz Kadlubek (Wolf Gottlobonis) as the basis for his artificial "Chronica polonorum" and that the aim was to free the settlers from direct ties to their old homeland. That was the first step, which went completely unnoticed to the outside world. Only 200 years later did the opportunity for the next step arise when the Lithuanian Prince Jagiel, with the consent of his Christian bishops, brought in Mongolian robbers for a war against the Teutonic Knights. With his help and the cruel Asian way of fighting, the Teutons should be defeated and wiped out. The knightly order was defeated and never recovered from this bloodletting. Asiatic hordes, intellectual intrigues and German stupidity, which reached the point of treachery, brought about this.

[p. 16] From our present situation we know that victors never withdraw immediately after the end of the fight. They stay in the country to enjoy the fruits of their victory and take care of women in particular, in order to desecrate them and destroy their racial purity. The Mongol raiders of the time did what those of 1945 did when they devour Land and people, especially our women. That was taken into account at the time, just as it is intended today with Count Coudenhove-Calergi's Paneuropa idea. A mash of peoples that is easier to master.

When the Poles openly admit in their official history book today that they learned their warfare from the Tatars and adopted their costumes from the Turks, they are thereby declaring that they are also related to these Turk-Mongols by blood. Because only those who are of the right blood can accept a cruel, bloodthirsty way of fighting as their own and also boast about it. One can only say if it corresponds to the inner being; Plunder, rob, scorch, murder, let the enemies die in agony! There is not a single testimony of this kind from German soldiers and also from German priests through all the centuries up to the present day, because it does not correspond to their nature. On the other hand, we have many such Polish self-testimonies. This shows the long-term consequences of this blood mixture with Asians, which was initiated by the anti-German clergy with their policy of de-Germanizing East Germany. This reveals the point in time when

the Polish people came into being. It stands out so clearly and distinctly in history that we have to ask ourselves in astonishment why this Polish reference was necessary in order to clearly recognize the fact. We are grateful to the Poles for opening our eyes with their information.

Despite all this, Bishop Kadlubek's seed did not sprout as quickly as it might have been intended. Because until well into the 15th century, the new artificial language could not assert itself. The citizenry of Kraków, the place of origin of the former inventor of the artificial language, resisted the adoption of the language for the longest time. It is historically recorded by the later Polish historian Ptaśnik that Kraków until the late 15th century, was almost entirely German. A large proportion of German blood still lives and works in today's Polish people, because throughout the centuries the most capable forces from the Reich have gone to the East and been called there, as can be seen from the names of the people and the naming of towns and villages recognize is. Whenever German forces were decisive in leadership, the country flourished; but as soon as the Asiatic blood mixture prevailed with the help of clerical intrigues, there was devastation and pogroms. More and more Germans were subjected to these coercive measures, but it *was only after the emergence of Pan-Slavism*, i.e. around 1848, that this Asian hatred broke through openly. Since then, *Poland is not European Land*. Moreover, it has detached itself from European culture through its boundless hatred, through its blind chauvinism.

[p. 17] But the German east never belonged to Asia, *it was clearly a German settlement area, even if Turks and Asians temporarily lived there and left traces*. They have no part in the structure and the culture. All attempts by the Poles and their foolish or treacherous German helpers to describe the German territories currently occupied by the Poles as "proto-Slavic settlement areas" must be resolutely rejected, as they are clearly forgeries.

The Poles have celebrated the millennium of the Christianization of the areas on the Vistula, Warthe and or also presented as the hour of birth of their supposedly thousand-year statehood, but that is self-deception, that is falsification. At the time of Christianization there was neither Polish land and a Polish people, nor Polish princes. The Poles now believe that because the clergy drilled it into them, but it's still not true. Unfortunately, the Germans believe it too, because history has been so completely falsified. And I want to prove that from history.

In his work **Der Deutsche Osten**, Richard Suchewirth reports on the development of the eastern German territories. They are excellent reports.

But the author wrongly assumes this; that there are Polish princes and Polish Land and people without asking where they came from and what their origins were. He describes the entire settlement as being carried out by Germans with great knowledge, he repeatedly says that there is no evidence that the wars of the time took place between two peoples, that it was rather pure power struggles and Christianization wars, and yet he assumes the existence of a Polish people without proof of it. The distortions of history have become so firmly established in our country. But there is not only this book about the past. In order to find out how falsifications, erasures, omissions and additions were made, one has to go to the book on **"The Falsification of**

**German History**" by Wilhelm Kammeier and to the **Grab "Slavic Legend"** by Lothar Greil. Suddenly the scales fall from our eyes.

But first I would like to talk about what was once taught in schools about the earliest Polish statehood. She started Christianizing. Today the Poles already have a much older date for it. But for now let's start with the first ruler of Poland. Mieszko I., who underwent Christian baptism and founded the Polish Empire, which bordered on the Prussian territories. It is well known that the pagan Prussians resisted Christianization the longest. We learned that the cruel Teutonic Knights had subdued the Prussians with fire and sword. The Polish poet Henryk Sienkiewicz describes this very vividly. The Poles are of course the innocent victims.

This novel **"With Fire and Sword"** plays the most important role in the life of all Poles, because the people's and intellectuals' knowledge of history [p. 18] are based on this chauvinistic novel. In addition, the knightly order is equated with the German Reich.

In truth, however, the *order was never subordinate to the Reich and the German Emperor*; it *was an independent entity serving the Pope*. Only Germans from the Reich served in it, but as they were committed to the Catholic faith, which was the only one at the time, they were fighters who only looked after the interests of the Catholic Curia. Their wars were conversion wars and not fights between different peoples, for example between Germans and Poles, which did not even exist at that time.

The Poles still refer to their victory at Grunwald in 1410 against the Knights of the Order, in which they would have been the victorious heroes. In truth, however, they achieved their victory only through the most unprecedented and vile betrayal from within the ranks of the order itself. Listen to what Lothar Greil writes in his **"Slawenlegende"** and pay attention to the false testimonies of those who, because of the divine Commandments they preached would actually have been particularly committed to the truth:

**Witold and the king's general, Zindram, were already gathering their troops on the heights of the Marensse River and Laubensee. Jagiel himself attended a service led by two church leaders. The bishops invoked God's help and swore that the Teutonic Order was trying to break away from Rome, to renounce all obedience to the Pope and to defend heretics - therefore it must be destroyed. Around noon on July 15 , Witold opened the arms corridor. The armies clashed on the plain between Grünewalde and Tannenberg. Witold's Lithuanians, part of the Mongols, Bohemian and Moravian mercenary bands and the first meeting of Zindram were defeated. Drunk with victory, the bulk of the order's army broke up in pursuit of the enemy. Zindram saw the moment and used his strong reserves. The grand master and his commander tried in vain to save the day. An enemy arose in their own ranks and decided the battle. The standard-bearer of the Kulmer country, Nikolaus von Renys, head of the "Lizard League" conspiring against the order, gave the agreed signal.**

**Banners were suppressed, various landed gentry left the battlefield, taking their traveling entourage with them, standard-bearers from smaller towns led their troops to flee, spreading confusion and panic. This sealed the fate of the knights of the order. Fighting heroically to the end, Ulrich von Jungingen, almost all of the rulers, 600 brothers and around 40,000 knights, citizens and mercenaries died.**

**The subsequent attempt by historiographers to allow the causes and battle events of the Battle of Tannenberg to appear in the light of a "decisive national dispute" contradicts the facts. [p. 19] The fighters of two different peoples did not meet on the battlefield near the village of Grünwalde. On both sides Germans fought against Germans, Germans against Germans. Apart from the Mongolian bands of robbers, which Jagiel had brought in with the consent of his Christian bishops to exterminate the Christian Teutonic Knights, on that memorable July day the prestige of the Order shook, brother slaying brother. Nor can there be any talk of a "decisive battle" at Tannenberg. Heinrich von Plauen successfully defended the Marienburg. What open warlike actions against the order had not achieved, internal disintegration and particularistic efforts were to bring about. The great Grand Master Heinrich von Plauen fell victim to inner betrayal, intrigues and spiritual intrigues.**

A shocking chapter about betrayal, envy and craving for recognition, which unfortunately was not an isolated case in German history and was to have such a devastating effect on Germany's misfortune then as it does today. Then as now, there was no heroic victory by the opponents, just loud-mouthed arrogance.

But the highest Polish "Christian" dignitaries refer to this "Grunwald", which is called Grünfelde, which does not do them any credit, but which they lie to the contrary in order to present themselves as the spotless martyrs.

In the so-called message of reconciliation of the Polish bishops of November 18 , 1965, they accuse Germany by writing:

"...His theses were directed against the German knights of the order, the so-called "crusaders", who at that time in the Slavic north and in the Prussian and Baltic countries converted the natives there with fire and sword and for European Christianity and its symbol, the cross, but also for the church in whose name they appeared, have become a terrible and extremely compromising burden over the centuries. Even today, after many generations and centuries, the term "Krzyzak" (crusader) is a swear word and bogeyman for every Pole and is unfortunately all too often identified with Germanness from the old days later those Prussians emerged who brought everything German in Polish lands into general disrepute. They are represented in the historical development by the following names: that Albrecht of Prussia, Friedrich, the so-called Great, Bismarck and finally Hitler as the end point. Frederick II has always been regarded by the entire Polish people as the main author of the partition of Poland, and undoubtedly not entirely wrongly."

[p. 20] In their hatred of the Germans, the pious gentlemen even overlook the fact that they are accusing their own Roman church and papacy by saying that the conversion of the natives in the Prussian and Baltic countries with fire and sword is a compromising burden for the European Christianity and its symbol, the cross. This kind of conversion was common at that time and took place with the knowledge and will of the ruler on the throne of Peter, in this case at the special request of the Duke of Mazovia, of whom the Poles claim that he was a Polish prince. The knights of the order were summoned by him because he had too little fire and swords to subdue the Prussians. One sees how blind hate is, so that one can no longer think logically. But these remarks by the Polish bishops show something else, namely that hatred of the Teutonic Order is stirred up and carefully maintained by them. History is deliberately reversed to prevent people from stopping hating. Because this so-called "message of reconciliation" was not only addressed to the German recipients, it was also intended for one's own people as proof of the outrageous and shameless language one could afford to speak to German fellow-believers of the same high rank. Here it is quite clear who is responsible for the hate-mongering slanders is. Endless are the examples in this mentioned and in other letters of the Polish bishops to the German bishops of the lack of truthfulness with regard to history and the present. The Christian priesthood would actually have reason enough to spread the cloak of oblivion over the horrors of the Christianization of Europe - and not just Europe. Are because e.g. B. the people of Lower Saxony were peacefully converted to Christianity? or Has not a great emperor slaughtered the entire upper class of the country in the name of the new faith - and yet certainly with the approval of the chief shepherd on the throne of Peter? And what were the crusades of the Christian armies of all nations to the Orient? Were they about walks to the neighbors? What did the most Christian culture bearers in Spain do in the land of Montezuma, even though there was no common border there? How many millions of innocent people fell victim to the bloody persecutions of the Age of Witchcraft? If the descendants of all those who were murdered wanted to preserve their hatred and thirst for revenge at the turn of the century, as the Poles have been doing with the help of their clergy for 150 years, humanity on earth would have perished long ago .

From these examples we can see clearly that behind the stubborn adherence to historical lies there are special goals that become visible again and again like a red thread.

Here I would like to insert the effects of such historical falsifications up to the present. In May 1981, ZDF broadcast a three-part series entitled "Scars", which was presented as an attempt at a German-Polish [p. 21] reconciliation was announced. The content was a complete distortion of actual events. However, the subsequent discussion between the German participants Philipp von Bismarck and Countess Dönhoff on the one hand and the Poles Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz and the journalist from the Warsaw People's Daily **Polityka** Henryk Zdanowski on the other hand was revealing. The Polish gentlemen made contributions that defied all truth .They did not answer difficult questions. However, the very first sentence by Professor Markiewicz, known from the notorious textbook commission, was revealing, and it read:



**The historical consciousness of the Polish people is not shaped by historians and historians, but by their great poets and writers Adam Mickiewicz and Henryk Sienkiewicz.**

And you could tell that he was proud of this self-testimony. He was so proud of his poets and of his own wisdom that he failed to realize how much he disgraced himself and his people as a historian. That's a bit of what Professor Limanowski once said of his countrymen, that they can't keep their feet on the ground. Not the historical truth is reality for them, but the Polish dreams of their own greatness and infallibility and the German brutality and cruel oppression of the poor, helpless and yet so supposedly proud people.

This also shows how senseless it is for the German side to sit down and negotiate with such partners in the textbook commission. What should come of it? But not historical truth. Neither the HerrProfessor nor the Polish cardinals know them and accordingly certainly not the people. The Polish textbook commission is only concerned with fixing the Polish versions for the future, with the falsifications of history, as they have been in the past. And it is about billions that one would like to extort from a German acknowledgment of debt for all time.

But back to Mieszko I. Who was he? Was he Polish? No, although the Polish cardinals falsely claim this in their so-called message of reconciliation on the first page, namely like this:

**It is historically undeniable that in 966 the Polish duke Mieszko I, through the influence of his wife, the Czech king's daughter Dombrowka, and his court were the first duke to receive the holy sacrament of baptism.**

Historically, however, something quite different is certain, whereby the pious gentlemen are unequivocally convicted of untruth. The name Mieszko goes back [p. 22] to the nickname Mesico of the Norman duke Dago, from the very respected family of Daglinger in the Kingdom of Norway. Dago-Mesico was an envoy of Scandinavian princes, who acted as scouts and negotiators in that Land came to the Vistula and Warthe. His wife was a Germanic princess from Bohemia and not the "Czech king's daughter Dombrowka". Was there ever a Czech king? The history of the Czechs is just as fake as that of the Poles. In 966 there was a duchy of Bohemia, which was just as much a tribal duchy of the German heartland as Swabia, Lorraine or Bavaria. The "alleged Czech king's daughter Dombrowka" was the daughter of duke's Boleslafs I., who came from the Germanic family of the Varangian Pramysil and bore the name Domberta.

Duke Boleslaf of Bohemia - not Czechs - was a vassal of the German Emperor and loyal to him. His daughter Domberta was married to Margrave Gerold von Meißen. (Franz Wolff: East Germania).

The son of Dago, Bolsleib the bold, married the daughter of a Viking prince. The Poles turned him into the proto-Polish king Boleslaw Chrobry. Neither the Norman Duke Dago-Mesico nor his son Bolsleib the Bold were Poles. Dago-Mesico founded in the densely populated germanic Land his new empire on the Vistula and Warthe, the Mesico Empire, which is

documented in historical research. He ruled from 960 to 992. Despite indisputable research findings, in later centuries to the present day, the past of West Prussia, the Warthegau and Silesia was incorrectly called "Poland" when speaking of the areas of the old Mesico Empire. This has been achieved by constant Polish repetition. But at that time there was no Poland, everyone knew the name Poland unknown to contemporary chroniclers. Only church propaganda of the 13th century purposefully introduced the falsification of history, and so first only in chronicles, only much later in the language retrospectively the Norman prince Dago-Mesico became the Pole Mieszko I. Mieszko gave rise to the name Mieczyslaw. To this end, a family of the Piasts was invented, to which he was assigned. In truth, this race of the Piasts never existed. It's been like this throughout Polish history. The names were retrospectively changed to give the newly invented people and country an ancient past in which to make claims and claim rights. Why did this happen?

After conquering the area on the Vistula and Warthe, Dago-Mesico sought to expand his empire through conquests. However, he suffered defeats against the Vandals in Pomerania and the Heruli at Usedom Szczecin. This prompted him to voluntarily surrender to the protective supremacy of the German Kaiser, Otto I The Great to assume. This in turn called the Roman Curia into action, which [p. 23] saw it as a strengthening of the German sphere of power. The papacy, which was then pursuing plans for world domination, sent its spiritual representatives to the court of the Norman princes. Their skill succeeded in Dago agreeing to be baptized in 966 and in 967 to go out to Rome to proselytize. The crusades against the vandals of Pomerania began, vandals are synonymous with turning. There were no people of the Wends. It was not until later centuries that the word Wenden was used to translate it into "Slavs".

If the Polish bishops in their writing "We grant forgiveness - We ask forgiveness" from the Polish hierarchy with the first metropolis in Gniezno and three suffragan bishoprics of Krakow, Wroclaw, speak Kolobrzeg, - what Kraków, Breslau and should be called Kolberg - then one must object to them that they are telling untruths and falsifying history. Because there was no Polish hierarchy. All bishops, all religious, all monks were Germans from the imperial lands. Where should a Polish hierarchy come from? The diocese of Gniezno was the German bishops Jordan and Unger and dedicated to St. Adalbert of Prague. Who founded the Polish hierarchy then?

Towards the end of the Daglinger's reign in 990, Dago donated his kingdom to the Pope and took it back as a fief from him in exchange for tribute. From this point on, the disastrous development began that would later lead to the formation of the anti-German base in Poland. The German side was not suspicious of the Pope. Germans are rarely suspicious because they can't think as badly as our adversaries act.

We can pass over the following intrigues and struggles, interesting as they are in detail, between the sons and grandsons of the Norman prince Dago-Mesico and the Church of Rome. The Roman Church increased its interest in the Christianization of the remaining areas of the Mesico Empire. Of course, this did not happen through the voluntary submission of the Germanic tribes,

but through violence and war. In the end there was only one thing left for the residents: death or baptism. So, these were fights between pagans and Christians and never between Germans and Poles.

The pagans were then without exception called Sclavi. i.e. slaves to pagan idols. After they received baptism, were they Christians. The word slave lost its meaning and fell into oblivion. It was not until later centuries when old Latin texts were being translated that one came across it and, misjudging the original meaning, the c was removed from the word slave, because the disparaging slave, thinking of slave workers, was felt to be an insult for those affected.

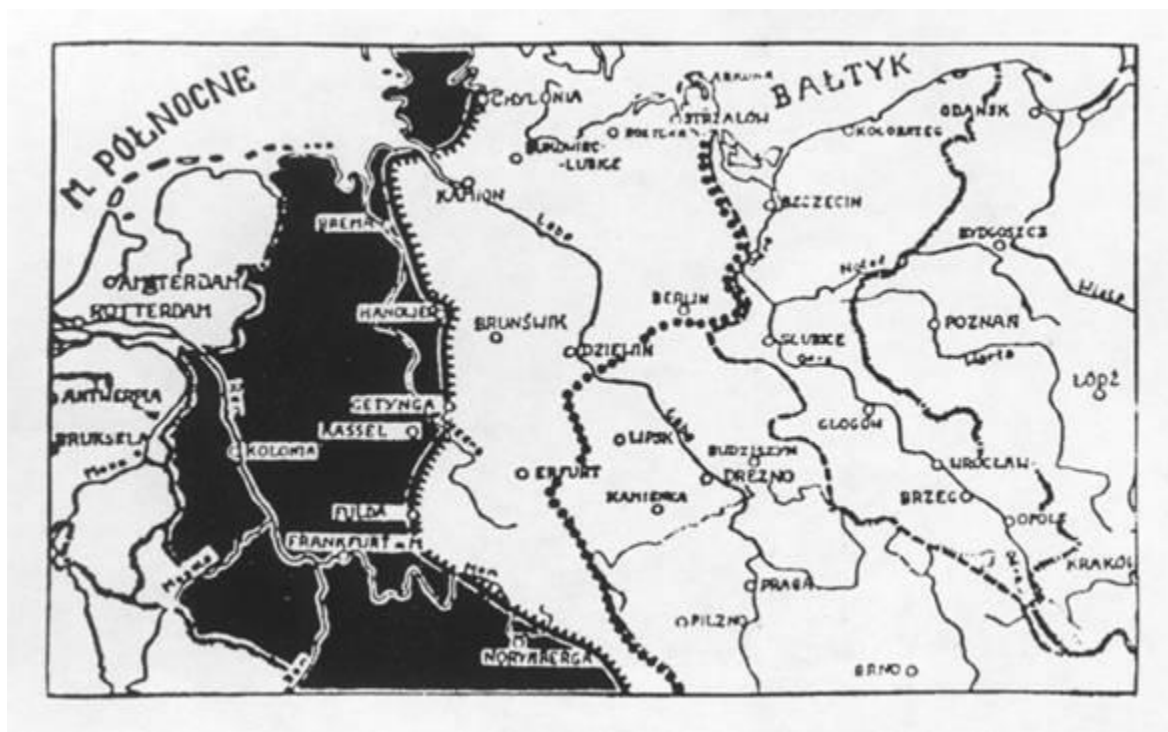
[p. 24] Here I want to insert what D. Skobnol says on this subject:

**It was only at the end of the 18th century that German outsiders invented the word slave n. By means of a clever "c" or " k " omission (deletion) forged from (monastic Latin) slave and from (late Greek) Sklabe no i. Theologians, scholars and chroniclers of the Western Roman, later German Empire from the 9th to 11th century all Germanic masses still "pagan", serving nature and god cults, not yet Christianized beyond the borders of the Christian Western Empire; ie (roughly outlined) roughly east of the Elbe and north of the Danube, deep into the eastern area later called "Poland" and up to the Baltic Sea and the Baltic States. Under "Sklabenoi" = like idol worshipers, devil worshipers were understood in the same period - seen from Byzantium, Constantinople, i.e. the Eastern Roman Empire (Greek Empire) - all attached to a diverse "pagan" cult world, not yet Christianized Germanic and related Indo-Germanic peoples as well as tribal associations of Turko-Mongolian origin in the vast area beyond the borders of the Eastern Christian Empire; ie (roughly sketched) the Central and Eastern Balkans and above all the landmass north of the Black Sea to the Urals and the Baltic Sea (later Ukraine, Russia, Lithuania).Appointed "historians" of the 19th century did not shy away from falsifying documents at the root by using special tools to erase the telltale "c" or "k" in some of the ancient chronicles made available to them and to skilfully restyle the sequence of letters.**

Wilhelm Kammeier describes how excellently this was handled in: The Fakes of German History. The same applies to the name "Poland". Until the 13th century inside, the term "Poland" was unknown. The word "polani" derives from the late Latin **Polani** , field residents (field builders) and is derived - firstly: from "po" = on, on, near, and secondly: from the Germanic "lan" = field hoofs, field , country. That's why it hasn't been called "Poland" in the English-speaking world since those ancient times, but is still correct today **Poland**. There is no more convincing linguistic proof of the purely Germanic origin of what is understood by Poland = Latinized Polonia = and Slavicized Polska.

The same applies to Pomerania, Pommerellen, it is derived from the late Latin "pomerani", ie Pomer-ani = those who live by the sea = those who live near the sea. During the Middle Ages, these were in the entire southern Baltic Sea area, from about Greifswald late Germanic tribes, mostly of Vandal origin, settling as far as the Hela peninsula.

After these inserted linguistic explanations of all current researchers in this field, I will continue with my previous remarks.





This card was widely distributed at home and abroad as a propaganda postcard in the 1930s - with the support of the Polish state authorities. It was thanks to Poland that Germany - through its victory over tsarist Russia in 1917 - made a free Polish state possible again after 100 years.

The map shows what insane Polish chauvinism demanded and still claims to be the "historic Polish western border". *After that would be the entire areas of Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the German areas up to Dresden - Berlin- Baltic Sea and all of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and East Prussia Polish.* In addition, the Polish bird of prey spreads its wings "protectively" far into German and Russian population areas.

Polish chauvinists, émigrés and Bolsheviks all agree on this megalomania . The card bears the motto of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz: "and each of you has in your soul a grain of future rights and a measure of future borders!"



(Foto mit Unterschrift aus DWZ Nr. 40 – 5. Oktober 1979)

### **They wanted to defeat the German Reich alone.**

This Polish propaganda image shows Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly in a victorious pose. He wanted to defeat Germany alone and march into Berlin. He strictly rejected Soviet-Russian help. The plane formations in the sky were incorporated into the image by Polish wartime propaganda. It was a formation flight by German Air Force units on the occasion of the Nuremberg Nazi Party Rally in 1937...

So fake **picture "documents"** to feign power.

[p. 29] The Christianization wars severely decimated the established Germanic population. But the monks wanted to build bases, i.e. monasteries, but there were hardly any workers left for this. Before Christianisation, these were flourishing landscapes, after which they became deserted: grass, bushes and trees now grew over dilapidated castles, settlements and courtyards. ***Church and nobility sucked dry the common people. There was no handicraft any***

*more, and neither were merchants.* The mass of the "country children" shrank more and more, the rest sank down to slaves, to Kmeten.

In order to be able to build monasteries, the Cistercians had to procure suitable supplies, and this was done entirely from the German imperial lands. The new settlers were assured of all kinds of privileges and were given German rights. That brought the desired success. German villages soon surrounded the monasteries. The Christian immigrants strengthened Christian power. The empire, on the other hand, let its citizens go and did nothing to secure any rights for itself. *It did not attempt to incorporate the areas now completely settled and cultivated by Germans from the Reich. in contrast to Rome, which claimed the now Christian areas for itself.*

The work of the settlers bore rich fruit. Most of the time they had brought money with them; they gave the country order and law, custom and education in the devastated Land. After the construction of the monasteries, the swamps were drained and forests cleared. breaks and Moores reclaimed, dams poured, ditches dug, canals built, paths and bridges built. In place of the old mud cottages, houses were built of burnt bricks and lime mortar. The German farmer brought the iron plow with him and introduced the three-field system. The wealth of the country grew steadily. Gradually, the granaries of Germany emerged, but they always became desolate and squandered when the Germans were harassed and chased out and when Polish wars and uprisings of the gradually Polish nobility had taken over power.

The fact that these areas had once attained a high culture in every respect is the best proof that they were German, that they could not have been Polish at all, since, according to the renewed evidence of Polish incompetence, they would never have flourished.

With the support of the Cistercians, crafts also settled in the Mesico kingdom. First in the area of the monasteries, then also outside the monastery walls. This is how villages and towns; guilds and guilds came into being. The patricians and merchants from the empire followed, trade flourished in the country on the Vistula and Warthe. Until the 15th century, the Germans provided the majority of the nobility and the church princes, they were responsible for the settlement system, they not only founded monasteries but also [p. 30] trading places. German was the colloquial language and the writing and German the names, German the law. The Cistercians also had the privilege of accepting only Cologne citizens into their order. It was only in exceptional cases that members of the founding families were able to find entry and acceptance into the order.

The Poles have never contributed to the construction of this country on the Vistula and Warta, because firstly they didn't exist then and secondly, when they did exist, they were incapable of doing so. The Poles are not a creative people, but a people held down and oppressed by the clergy, who could not develop, who could not even receive gifts or possessions that had been conquered. We are experiencing it again at the moment, not only in agriculture in the former eastern German territories. but also, the industry, the mines and the commerce were destroyed in

only 35 years what had taken centuries to build up. This is not only due of the Soviet oppression, that is due to the inability of the Polish leading strata.

The areas on the Vistula and Warthe had become the legal property of the Teutonic Knights. In the struggles for the Christianization of the Prussians, who put up hard resistance, the then Duke Conrad of Mazovia sought the support of the order. After initial hesitation, he was willing to do so, but only after promising something in return. This consideration consisted in the fact that the duke gave him the whole of Culmerland and all the areas that were still to be conquered in perpetual possession in return for his help. This transfer of ownership was sealed by Pope Gregory IX. in the Golden Bulle to Rimini in 1234.

But the Poles completely embezzled this land transfer. Otherwise they would have to admit that—if they already existed as a people at that time—they broke this contract when they forcibly appropriated the land. Without this contract of transfer of ownership, they portray the Teutonic Order as a violent intruder against which they are rightfully defending themselves. Even this misrepresentation of history in German history books shows what mischief historical falsifications cause. The fact that fights between heathens and Christians were passed off as wars between two peoples and that legal acquisition of land was kept silent has led over the centuries to people who were once related to each other becoming mortal enemies. Was that intentional? Unfortunately, we have to answer yes. Why did this happen?

In all districts of the warring princes, one communicated in the various German dialects, because all princes and kings, including their wives, were of Germanic origin, as were all bishops of the Gniezno Arch church. The Premonstratensians and the Cistercian monks had all come from the empire, all authority was in German hands and all the settlers were German. But the chief **shepherd in Rome was not and he saw his power limited by the Germans. He feared that secular and spiritual German influence would spill over.**

[p. 31] So he looked for ways and means to prevent this. The bishops of Castel Sant'Angelo provided him with the necessary assistance, while they in turn could rely on the following of the monks and the lower clergy. You found the way and you found the tool.

I want to insert here a paragraph from the book "Slawenlegende" by Lothar Greil, which tells us how the Polish people and country came into being. It is really a birth from the test tube:

**Above all, it was necessary to free the settlers from direct ties to their old homeland. But because there was a lack of any sense of solidarity in the provinces of the Mesico Empire, which were fragmented politically and held together only by draconian violence, the artificial basis for a unifying idea of the people and the state was laid. Whoever lived within the borders of the still claimed sovereignty of the senior lords of Kraków was to experience that there were no national, political or ecclesiastical similarities with the other Germans who were becoming Germans. In agreement with the curia, Vinzenz Kadlubek - bishop since 1208 – went from Kraków - in the year of salvation 1218 in the cloister of a cell of the**



**Cistercian monastery Klein-Morimund (Andreöw) and wrote down his "chronica polonorum" in Latin there. This man, who as a German was actually called Wolf Gottlobonis (i.e. Wolf, the son of Gottlob), invented the term "Poland" as well as the legend of the "Lechen", the so-called "Urpolen" and their "plastic" princely family. The imaginative work is bursting with inventions and false claims, but this was not an obstacle to giving it enormous propagandistic importance. Of course, even later nobody dared to denounce a Christian bishop as a fraud and forger. And because a "man of God" always speaks the truth, it did not even occur to learned and clever men to shake such a "testimony". In this way, one of the most astounding lies of history became historical taboo. Although serious research has long since relegated it to the field of fables, Kadlubek's writings still form the basis not only of Polish, but also of the relevant German historiography. The whole world parrots the fairy tale and babbles about "Poland", which at that time just as little as there was a state concept of the same name, about "Plastics", if one thinks of Dago or speaks of his descendants, and of course of "Slavs" who are said to have lived in today's Polish region instead of the actually resident Germans. The fact that during Vinzenz Kadlubek's lifetime only Germanic dialects were spoken in all provinces of the Mesico Empire, which every West German at that time could understand, is not mentioned and is therefore largely unknown.**

Nevertheless, it took a long time before the new language was accepted and recognized by the people and nobility. It did not really gain a foothold until the 15th century. It is historically absolutely certain that z. For example, the city of Kraków was almost completely German until the 15th century, as was Warsaw.

[p. 32] These are the capitals of Poland and yet they were predominantly German, despite all other Polish claims. And up to the end of the 18th century, neither profane nor ecclesiastical historiography mentions the ethnic contrasts that existed between the Rhine and Vistula in the Middle Ages.

Despite the absence of any historical evidence, the Poles present their history as looking back on a thousand years of existence of the state. And the otherwise extremely thorough Germans help them, partly unknowingly, but unfortunately partly knowingly. The first forger was - as we have heard - the German Wolf Gottlobonis, who sat on the Bishop's throne in Kraków as Vinzenz Kadlubek. But this falsification alone would not have had the devastating consequences if other Germans had not tried in the 18th century to describe the forgotten Wends as to resurrect Slavs. The basis for the next swindle was the German theologian August Schlözer (1738 - 1809), who was in the Russian service and who, for the sake of his employer, the Tsar, and as a Russian historian and linguist in Petersburg, researching the Glagolitic church language, converted it into a system brought and invented the word Slavs. Schlözer's invention influenced the German theologian Johann Gottfried Herder, who made a name for himself by digging up old folk songs from various peoples, but especially the "Slavs". He found the Wends and the Sorbs and a culture of the "Slavs". The Poles know what they owe him.

Of course, the Poles also have to fill their supposedly thousand-year history with great events and great men. Having little to show for the world, they simply annex great Germans and pass them off as Poles. I will only name a few, the most outstanding and of whom the whole world knows that they were Germans and that the Poles still dare to pass them off as Poles. They would rather make a fool of themselves than admit the truth. If they can only brag, sometimes people believe it.

Nicholas Copernicus! Because this great man was born in Thorn on the Vistula and Thorn was Polish Toruń means he must necessarily be a Pole. He was an adornment of Polish science. And because they lack the evidence, they replace it - very simply - with the claim:

**Greece and Rome are no more, they exist only through Homer and Virgil, allow Poland to exist through Copernicus. Copernicus is the honor of the nation, the glory of the Poles!**

[p. 33] I took this attested megalomania of the Poles and this arrogance from the brochure by Rudolf Trenkel, my Thorner compatriot, "Poland's guilt in the Second World War". Does anyone in Germany and elsewhere believe it? Can a scholar who never spoke Polish to the end of his life, and not a single Polish word survived, be a Pole?

The German astronomer Johannes Hevelius is also - because he was born in Danzig - appropriated and included in a picture panel showing the most diverse Polish heads.

The same is true of the Nuremberg sculptor Veit Stoss. The Poles pass him off as Wit Stwoszcz because he was of course living in Kraków at the time he was creating the large sculptures for the Kraków Royal Castle. Even the highest church officials, the late Primate of Poland Stefan Wyszyński and today's Pope Karol Wojtyła, were not ashamed to call him Wit Stwoszcz, "who is said to have gotten his strength and inspiration from the Polish environment, culture and landscape". And this despite the fact that they had said a few lines earlier that the Germans had been given their names and their ways, that nothing had been taken from them.

Poland received everything from German hands and that is precisely the reason for their boundless hatred. They have feelings of inferiority and don't know it. That's why they appropriate everything that seems desirable to them, they don't want to admit that they owe so much to the Germans that they are nothing without German help. Even their epochal dictionary of the Polish language does not come from themselves, but from the German Prof. Samuel Gottlieb Linde, who was born in Thorn and was President and Director of the Warsaw Lyceum and Polish linguist (1771 - 1847) and who only learned the Polish language as an Adult.

But there were also Poles who were well aware of what they owed Germany. The former Polish head of state Josef Piłsudski once told his compatriots in anger that the new Poland did not grow out of its own strength, but out of the blood of German soldiers who died in battle. They hated him for that too. Trenkel quotes Piłsudski's words from 1922 in "Poland's Guilt in World War II" 1920 - 1939:

**My pride is completely silent when I think that it was not we, not the Poles and not our efforts that brought about this tremendous upheaval, when I can be greeted today in Kraków, in Vilnius or in Poznań with cannon salvos, the Polish national anthem sounds and the Polish soldier presents.**

Later he once told them:

**"What have you made of this state? You have made a mockery of it."**

[p. 34] We must remember that in 1916, in the midst of World War I, the Polish kingdom was re-established by Germany in all pomp and splendor.

In order to understand the connections, the historical development should be saved from oblivion.

Poland (Congress Poland) was a part of Tsarist Russia, divided into ten Russian governorates. Already in 1915 the German and Austrian troops had reached the eastern borders of Congress Poland in the fight against Russia. The German Reich Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his Reichstag speech of August 19 , 1915, offered the Poles a happy future when he said:

**"... Our and the Austro-Hungarian troops have reached the borders of Congress Poland to the east, and the task falls to both to manage that land.**

**...I hope that today's occupation of Poland's eastern borders will mark the beginning of a development that will do away with the old differences between Germans and Poles and lead the country, freed from the Russian yoke, towards a happy future in which it can maintain and develop the character of his national life..."**

And the solemn proclamation in the old Polish royal castle in Warsaw was read out on November 5, 1916 by the governor-general, general of the infantry von Beseler, on behalf of the German Kaiser.

The Polish telegram of thanks to Kaiser Wilhelm II and Kaiser Franz Josef I dated November 5, 1916 has also been preserved. I quote:

**"On this day when the Polish people declare that they are free and will receive an independent state with their own king and government, the heart of every freedom-loving Pole penetrates the feeling of gratitude to those whom they liberated with their blood and called for renewal of an independent life..."**

**Therefore we send the expression of our gratitude and the assurance that the Polish people will be able to remain loyal to their allies..."**

**(Quoted from "The Unresolved Hypocrisy" by Kurt Relle.)**

How quickly Polish gratitude evaporated when, as early as 1922, Marshal Pilsudski felt compelled to remind the Poles that they were not the ones who brought about the tremendous upheaval. Gratitude and loyalty to those who bought Poland's liberation from Russian bondage with their blood are words that are not in the Polish lexicon.

[p. 35] The bloody terror in Upper Silesia among the Korfanty gangs was already raging from 1919 to 1923. Then as now, the Poles are completely silent about the German feat, without which they probably would never have achieved a free state, but would have remained under the yoke of Russia. I bring today's Polish historiography about the course of events in 1915/16.

**creation of a Polish school system) did not prevent them from systematically plundering the country, depriving it of its food and raw materials and destroying its industry. The brutal methods and the deportation of hundreds of thousands to forced labor provoked growing resentment and resistance...**

**On November 7 , 1917, the capitalist government in Russia was overthrown by revolutionary workers and peasants. A new stage in human development began. ...A party came to power which proclaimed the slogan of the right to self-determination formulated by Lenin as early as 1903 and unreservedly recognized Poland's right to independence.....**

**A few days after the formation of the government, the Germans were expelled from Warsaw and other parts of the kingdom, partly through armed struggle. The central administration of the independent state was established in the capital. At its head stood the provisional head of state, Josef Pilsudski, who had been freed from a German prison. The liberated areas were surrounded by a German army numbering over a million soldiers, which continued to constitute a strong military force in Eastern Europe. Therefore, the liberation of the western regions of Poland took place in heavy fighting.**

**In the final stages of the war, seven well-trained and well-equipped Polish divisions fought against the Germans on the western front under the command of General Josef Haller.**

This description is a lie from the first to the last word. Neither the Central Powers nor Lenin did anything for the rebirth of the Polish state. Neither the Central Powers nor other new masters (!) of the [p. 36] Polish areas plundered and robbed or destroyed industries or dragged hundreds of thousands of Poles into forced labor. And Josef Pilsudski was never in a German prison, so he couldn't have been freed from there either. Pilsudski was in Russian prisons and in Siberia. He never lived in the German eastern provinces, but in what was then Congress Poland, which was under Russian sovereignty. He fought underground against the tsarist oppression of Poland and was therefore interned several times by the Russians. At the beginning of the war he fought on the German side for an independent Poland. But the Polish declaration of gratitude and loyalty from 1916 was quickly forgotten, because in the summer of 1917 the Reich government was forced to take Pilsudski into custody as a prisoner of war. At the Magdeburg Fortress he was

treated with all the honors as an officer, as was customary on the German side. Did the Poles get him out of there and free him? Capable Poles!

In the turmoil of the collapse in 1918, the Germans brought him to Poland. But without Polish heroic deeds there is no Polish history. You can also say Polish lies to it.

Nor was there any interest in the destruction of industries, because they had wanted a Poland. For the same reason, the Germans did not need to be expelled from Warsaw by heavy fighting. But the Polish heroes might at least have been victorious afterwards against a German army of over a million strong. In their wishful thinking and in their hatred of everything that is German, they invent the basest slanders, to which not even a trace of truth hangs. Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers shed their blood for the freedom of Poland, but this ungrateful people brazenly lie that they owe their freedom to Lenin.

This lying report also mentions that "the well-equipped Polish divisions", which had to fight against Germany in the final phase of the war, were under the supreme command of General Josef Haller. I would like to contrast this with the statements of the magazine "Waffenjournal" in order to show who this general was. The magazine reports that in 1918, after the reestablishment of Poland, the Polish officer corps was formed 90% from former officers who had served in the Austrian and German armies. The Polish cavalry also developed practically from the old Austro-Galician cavalry regiments of the Austro-Hungarian Army. In the early days there were still German commandos here, until own Polish command language had formed. Here, too, the Poles have nothing of their own to show for themselves, but have taken over their state and even the officers from German hands. And how old can a people be if, in 1920, it did not yet have an established language of its own and took foreign officers into its own service? Among these officers taken over from the Imperial and Royal Army was the later Polish general Josef Haller, scion of an Austrian noble family (Edler von Haller). He was - I remember very well later an opponent of Pilsudski.

I want to mention here other generals of German blood, e.g. B. General Anders, who after the defeat of Poland in 1939 formed a task force from the Poles living in large numbers in Alsace and on French [p. 37] side fought against Germany: The French burned this Polish legion in the most critical places, so that afterwards there were only Polish widows and orphans in Alsace. And there was a particularly famous German name in the Polish army, who has not been forgotten by us either, the former Imperial and Royal Uhlan Captain Julian Rommel, after 1920 and 1939 commander of the Posen military district. Julian Rommel belongs to the branch of the southern German Rommel family that went to Poland with Augustus the Strong. The Polish Rommel is said to have been quite identical and similar to the German Field Marshal Rommel. There was also a Polish admiral von Unruh, whose clan is of German origin, and many others. In this list of Polish patriots, we don't want to forget Foreign Minister Josef Beck, who was also of German blood, as the name suggests.

The magazine "Waffenarsenal" also reports that when war broke out in 1939 there were around 300,000 M12 pistols in Poland, as was shown by the inspection of files by the German Wehrmacht after the occupation of Warsaw. These 300,000 army pistols were half of all M12 army pistols manufactured in the Austrian Steyr works that came into Polish possession after 1918. One sees that the Germans even took care of arming their future enemies. So, Germans were always and everywhere present when it came to fighting for the rights or apparent rights of other peoples. The Poles thank us with abysmal hatred, they take over the people who need them and hate and persecute their brothers. Oh, will the Germans ever take notice? Or is outpouring for others in their blood? Then we would be doomed in the long run, then the foreign peoples would suck us up.

The Poles suppress everything that speaks in favor of Germany because they have so little themselves. that they could be proud of. This is how you invent the most incredible fairy tales and slanders. In 1977 the Interpress publishing house in Warsaw published a book with more than 700 pages entitled POLAND. It 's a treasure trove of Polish lies for those in the know. The book is a state-approved translation into German, but all names appear in Polish. This is intended to suggest to the reader that these names already existed thousands of years ago.

In this book, all construction work, all achievements of the Germans are attributed to the Poles, because they happened under Polish kings. And you boast of a very high culture. People don't lie so openly, as in the case of Kopernicus or Linde or Veit Stoss, they cover it up a bit by saying: Under King Kazimierz Wielki, three-field farming was introduced and the first stone houses were built. Kazimierz Wielki took over a wooden pole and left a stone one. For this he was nicknamed Kazimierz Wielki ie Casimir the Great. And that is not even lied, that was actually the case. But one does not say that the stone "Poland", which did not even exist at that time, was inhabited by the industrious [p. 38] was set up by German settlers, who also introduced the three-field system and had brought the iron plow with them. The Germans are mentioned only marginally, in such a way that they have contributed little to the country's urban development.

Precisely what applies to the Poles, one wants to blame the Germans. That can only happen because you don't recognize your inferiority complex or don't want to admit it.

So this 700-page tome isn't as benign as one might think. Because only those who know Polish history can recognize the lies and distortions. The historical layman, especially the gullible German, who can't think as badly as the lies here, will not notice the falsifications. The translation is also intended for foreigners who don't know much about Poland anyway. But the original in Polish conveys to the Poles, especially the young ones, that have no comparison, the same fakes and lies. And that's the bad thing about it, because here the foundation is laid for new untruths, new falsifications of history, which the present generation is already passing on to future generations as irrefutable truths. The young generation does not learn a single good deed of the Germans from this book, no matter which century it is; she only learns what an outstandingly heroic, noble, humane, scientifically highly educated people the Poles have been and have remained since the beginning of their statehood. The greatest artists, the greatest master

builders, the greatest scientists of all fields call it their own. For example: the first human heart transplant was performed in Warsaw, the greatest builders created the "Polish" Gothic architecture, the famous schools of archeology produced the most outstanding and world-renowned archaeologists, and they conducted the most interesting and valuable excavations in the world . In the present the Poles have never produced great achievements, they have always failed and run down the state, but in the past they always surpass themselves. There is no limit to the imagination.

And in this 700-page tome there is so much space, so much paper to print on, that even the most extravagant dreams are enthusiastically depicted as historical facts. They don't even consider making themselves ridiculous. I will give some examples below. Right at the beginning we learn the following story:

**"Even before the formation of the Polish state, human traces were found on Polish soil. 50,000 years ago there was a central Polish glacier. After it receded, the first Neanderthal settlements appeared in the caves near Zawiercie and Ojców (these are Salt mines in the Beskids.) During the decline of the Ice Age, the [p.39] settlements of hunters of the younger Palaeolithic culture reached as far as northern Malopolska Traces of hunters' camps, which arose about 14,000 years ago, have been preserved. The inhabitants of the settlements of the Early Stone Age established the culture of decorating clay vessels, which were called linear pottery. They inhabited mainly loess soils in southern Poland, Slask, Malopolska and the Lublin area. Gradually the settlements of cattle breeders penetrated further, e.g. B. to Kujawy and the area around Pyrzyce in Pomorze Zachodnie. Flint mines appeared in Malopolska. The largest of the mines was the underground mine in Krzemionki Opatowskie. Flint tools from these pits and from the quarries of Dolny Slask and at the foot of Sleza Hill spread across the Central Polish Plain. Etc**

I think that's enough to illustrate the nonsense.

Yes , they cannot remain on the ground of the real, their imagination reaches further, says the Polish professor Limanowski. You put one bit of Land in their hands, they want the whole world. And now they're reaching for it.

But the strange thing is , as crazy and pretentious as they are, there are always some influential people who spread these fairy tales. Articles are already appearing in German newspapers reporting on Polish Linear Pottery Culture. After all, the invention of the Glagolitic church language as a new colloquial Polish language took almost 300 years before it became part of the language. I'm afraid it won't be long before knowledge of Polish Linear Pottery Culture and Polish Neanderthals has become common knowledge.

Let's take the second example:

**The sudden attack of the Czech duke Bretislav I on Wielkopolska in 1038 or 1039 led to the sacking of the most important cities of the Polish state (Gniezno, Poznań and others). Śląsk**

**was temporarily occupied by Bohemia. With the loss of Pomorze, the then Polish state was cut off from the Baltic Sea. The reconstruction of the weakened state began in Malopolska. The ruler's seat was moved from the towns of the Polans Krakow relocated. Krakow was more closely connected with the centers of active political life in Western and Eastern Europe.**

However, it is historically absolutely certain that Kraków was inhabited by Germans before the Mongol invasion in 1241 and was only a castle and market town that was destroyed and burned down by the Mongols. The Germans rebuilt Kraków and in 1257 received the privilege from the ruler that only Germans could be admitted as citizens. In 1259 it was conquered again by the Mongols. The Polish historian Ptaśnik testified that Kraków was "almost entirely German" as late as the 15th century.

[p. 40] But the Poles are now spreading the rumor that the seat of the ruler from the cities of the "Polans" had already been relocated to Kraków in 1039 after a Bohemian attack. In 1039 there was neither a Wielkopolska nor a Malopolska nor the city of Krakow, since it only began to develop from the insignificant market town to the largest city in the region after the Mongol invasion in 1241, with the privilege of being only allowed to take in German citizens. There are at least 200 years between the Polish Moravia and historical reality.

What about the asserted ones?

**" famous Polish excavations, which have become the most important centers of archeology in the world, led by one of the "most important scholars" of the 20th century from the "famous" archaeological school of Josef Kostrewski. He has the original and uninterrupted presence through excavations Slavic tribes in the catchment areas of the Vistula as well as in Pomorze. He carried out important investigations into the ancient culture of the Slavs - including the famous fortified settlement in Biskupin, a testament to the Lusatian culture of the early Iron Age - and throughout his life polemicized with the chauvinistic conceptions of some German archaeologists (when Poland was occupied by the Hitlerite fascists, his Name therefore on the list of persons particularly wanted by the Gestapo.)**

**Josef Kostrzewski has made a comprehensive synthesis of the results of archaeology, history, anthropology, linguistics and ethnography and has shown that the population of the Lusatian culture (since the Bronze Age) belonged to the Ur-Slavs. ... Simultaneous and later investigations by students of Koshzewski and other archaeologists .... have confirmed the historical rights of the Poles to the areas on the Oder, Lusatian Neisse and Baltic Sea and at the same time proved that the claims of some German historians of the allegedly decisive role of the German colonization in the economic development of medieval Poland were wrong.**



**History is one of the sciences that people in Poland like to study. The 19th century produced a number of excellent historians in Poland. Interest in history has always been particularly keen in Poland. During the period of decline of the Polish state, Poles drew courage and hope from history, getting acquainted with the grandeur and culture of the Polish noble republic of earlier times. And in history Poles looked for lessons for the future."**

[p. 41] I have to quote at length to answer with facts from history. The Poles deny the decisive role of the German development authorities because, of course, the land can only belong to those who have made it arable and fertile for 900 years or more, who cleared forests, cultivated fields, laid bridges and roads, built canals, cities and built villages and erected the most glorious cathedrals and universities. If they admit that they themselves have not participated in this enormous construction and cultivation of the land and life, they would have no right to these possessions. That is why they are so diligently restoring the old buildings, because they want to at least give the appearance of a right to them. And to give that a little more emphasis, they want to prove an old culture of the Slavs. They bring in crowds of "eminent scientists and archaeologists" so that one has to wonder which of these people really lived. No other people has such a wealth of names of great scientists in every field, not even the German people, formerly known as the people of poets and thinkers. You have to prove to these Germans that the original Slavs didn't just come from the iron or Bronze Age, but that they were already sitting on central Polish glaciers 50,000 years ago. A few years ago there was a Polish program on our television about the size and culture of the Polish noble republic, which is so proud of and which inspires courage and hope for the future, in which the Polish speakers spoke of the depravity and venality of the nobles and of the bondage and bondage of the people reported, and made bitter lamentations. There is an interesting confession of the former pretender to the Polish throne, Stanislaw Leszczynski, about this noble republic from 1733, which confirms these complaints:

**"I can't recall without a shudder that law which imposed no more than a fine of 50 francs on a nobleman who killed a peasant. It is at this price that in our nation one redeems oneself from the strictness of the law. Poland is the only one Country in which the population has been deprived of all human rights."**

And the French Colonel Dumouriez, who in 1770 in particular Mission was able to study the conditions precisely, judged:

**"The Poles fought for their constitution, for their freedom; they should have started by destroying it. The Polish constitution is a pure aristocracy, in which the nobles have no people to govern. Because you can call that name 7 or 8 million It is impossible to settle with the clinging serfs who have no political roots, whose slavery is sold, exchanged, inherited, and who have to put up with all changes in property like domestic animals. The social body of the Poles is a freak, who are all heads and stomachs , but your government has no arms and legs, its code of law is like that of the sugar colonies, which for the same reasons can not assert their independence."**

Both quotes from "Slavic Legend".

[p. 42] History cannot be erased as easily as the authors of the latest book of fairy tales about Poland's past thought, there is still a great deal of evidence in the archives to the contrary. The statement on Polish history by Professor Markiewicz, which was only recently announced on television after the film "Scars" had been broadcast, also clearly contradicts the outpourings of the writers about the great interest of the entire population in the history of Poland. If so, how could he have said:

**"The historical consciousness of the Polish people is not shaped by historians and historians, but by their great poets and writers Adam Mickiewicz and Henryk Sienkiewicz."**

If you lie too much, you no longer know what the other person has already lied to. the 19th century did not produce a whole series of excellent Polish historians, but a whole series of chauvinistic scribblers who stomped everything German to the ground and created the basis for the later unbridled hatred of the Poles. This hatred did not exist in Polish literature until about 1820, and the period of Christianization by the Crusaders was not described in such a repulsive, bloodthirsty and mendacious manner.

Thus the novel "Mit Feuer und Schwert" does not at all claim to be historic, but - as noted in this new book of fairy tales - according to Henryk Sienkiewicz's intention, it was intended to **"strengthen Polish hearts"** . But the effects are such that all levels of the people, including the very highest clergy, are felt to be absolutely true, as he proved to us in his so-called "Message of Reconciliation". These story-writers are now being elevated to historians "who continue to strengthen Polish hearts". The story is that simple .

Here is another contribution from the fairy tale book in the field of "theater culture". On page 476 the "Traditions of Polish Art" are explained and it says literally:

**"The first representative of the plastic dynasty was entertained by angels in the form of two youths, who, according to Slavic custom, were treated to mead and milk . The good-natured Polish devil Bomta, who haunted the forks in the road, was dressed in the manner of the Schlachta nobility, the "cosmopolitan" , satan seducing to evil wore German clothes."**

Can Polish "culture" reveal itself better than through this admitted hatred? What a flood of lies is spread here in order not to have to admit that one really owes everything to the Germans. There is not a single subject in this lying postil that would give credit to the truth. So e.g. For example, the aforementioned professor Linde, who only learned Polish as an adult and then mastered it to the point of giving Poles their dictionary and grammar, is also listed in this book as a Swedish-born Pole.

[p. 43] The same applies to the outstanding buildings that date from the 12th and later centuries. Nowhere and never are the Germans named as the creators and builders. One makes oneself so ridiculous that one takes refuge in "Polish Gothic architecture". One names at most the Cistercians as master builders who erected the branches of the Morimonde monastery (Burgundy) - "an expression of the immediate relations with France." The "Polish architecture of the Gothic" leaves in all cities where the most beautiful buildings are built, this is repeated countless times. But if one were to destroy all the great buildings erected by Germans or Italians throughout Poland, leaving only what the hands of Polish people had created, leaving the cities only characterless tenements, dull turn-of-the-century stone blocks and a few modern residential areas, that represent nothing in particular that the eye can scarcely delight in. But the history book wants to prove the opposite and that's why you have to lie.

In this "history book" I came across a particularly nasty distortion and slander that I cannot fail to mention. ***Every inhabitant of Poland was aware of the anti-Semitism that permeated all social strata. The Jews were hated and persecuted just like the Germans, maybe even more than the Germans.*** Boycotts of Jewish shops were repeatedly called for, "Nie kupuj u żyda" (Don't buy from Jews) could be read in most Polish shop windows. There were times when the Jews on the streets were just as unsure of their lives as the Germans. ***When I was in Warsaw for a long time in 1943/44, I heard many Poles say that they were extremely grateful to Hitler for liberating Poland from the Jews.*** After the war it turned out that Poland was not as free of Jews as one had hoped, and soon the Poles staged a pogrom. ***There were many Jewish writers and politicians who reported on it: quite a few newspapers carried these pogrom reports by Jewish reporters. There is no doubt about the fact.***

Now hear how Polish historiography capitalizes on this. I quote from page 104:

**"According to the Germans, however, the Jews in the ghettos died too slowly, so their final liquidation began, whether by murder on the spot or in special camps. Of the more than 3 million Polish Jews, hardly a few tens of thousands survived. They owe their life to the Polish population. Although helping Jews was punishable by death, Poles smuggled food into the ghettos and later hid those who managed to escape from the ghettos. There was a special organization, which united numerous Polish organizations and provided help to the Jewish population - the Aid Council for Jews."**

[p. 44] This is so perfidious that it leaves one speechless. The Poles, ***who would not even give a Jew a glass of water, even claim to have set up an organization to help the Jews. What a great and selfless people who put themselves in danger of death to help the Jews.*** This is how history is written today and how it was written hundreds of years ago.

In exactly the same way, even on the same page 104, the Bromberg Bloody Sunday is lied about, only it is not called that. In a nutshell one says:

**"Immediately after the fighting ended, they (the Germans) murdered tens of thousands of Poles in Bydgoszcz."**

Now I want to talk about why these enormous falsifications of history are being dished out to us on such a massive scale. First, of course, *Poles want to vent their inferiority complexes, that's why they portray themselves as such a heroic and brave, noble people, so flawless*. But they have far bigger goals than just upgrading themselves. What is known here and there should really wake up every German.

For several years, the most diverse newspapers, especially in northern Germany, have been bringing reports from German academics, according to which old church books and civil status registers have revealed "primeval Slavic" rights and settlements in the areas from Kiel via Braunschweig and Kassel down to Nuremberg and east of Munich. *One must also know that Polish officers and NCOs have been drilled for years to the fact that Lübeck, Lauenburg, Ratzeburg are "proto-Slavic areas" and that the "Slavic family of nations" has a historical claim to the whole of Schleswig-Holstein.*

In the 1930s, Poland distributed a propaganda postcard at home and abroad with the support of the state authorities. On this postcard, the borders of Poland that have been issued as "historic" are drawn with the white predatory eagle as the background, which include the entire areas of Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the German areas up to Dresden-Berlin-Baltic Sea, all of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and East Prussia. The map is attached to these statements. *Poland was already striving for this limit before it had the British guarantee in its pocket. Poland was aware that it could only achieve this expansion through a war, which is why people prayed diligently in the churches for the great war of the peoples:*

**We ask You, Lord, for a great war of peoples! (Um den großen Völkerring bitten wir Dich, Herr!)**

[p. 45] After England had decided to go to war against Germany and Poland was ready to start it against a declaration of guarantee by England, the newspaper "Dziennik Poznański" published a new map in the June 26, 1939 edition, in which the borders far exceeded those in the thirties aspired to go beyond. The map is also attached, it shows the course of the border as follows: the entire Baltic Sea up to Kiel, across Schleswig-Holstein to Bremen, down via Hanover, Göttingen, Kassel, Fulda, Frankfurt/Main, Nuremberg. Thankfully, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, in the number of August 31, 1979, recalled the Polish claims by publishing this map.

And since Germans are already trying to confirm the areas of Lower Saxony addressed as "Wendlande" including Lüneburg and Lüneburg Heath as Slavic, these areas will be returned one day in the not too distant future. Silesia has also been returned, for Cardinal Wyszyński has expressly stated:

**When we look around at these places of worship, we know that we have not inherited German heritage. It is not the German, but the Polish soul that speaks from these stones. These buildings waited here until they finally returned to Polish hands.**

The cardinal knew that he was lying and that all the world must recognize his lie as such. Still he lied. But with us there was neither an outcry from the church nor from the state, a straightening of the lie. Isn't this an expression of the fact that the Polish Church is fine with any lie and falsification, as long as it gets closer to its goal? Didn't she also put a lot of lies into her so-called message of reconciliation? I recall the infamous abuse of the Prussian king by the highest representatives of the Polish church as Frederick the so-called Great, who is held responsible for the first partition of Poland, although Poland had been under Russian rule since Tsar Peter the Great, i.e. since about 1700 and no free Poland existed that Friedrich d. size could have split. With this so-called division of Germany, didn't Russia get back 82%, Austria 10% and Prussia only 8% of the country, namely its old Prussian territories? Doesn't this 82% already make it clear to Russia who was the driving force?

As Frederick D. Repossessing vast old German lands, only temporarily subordinate to the Polish king, he freed a poor, impoverished people from the serfdom and servitude of a power-hungry and run-down noble clique. The country, which the Prussian king took over again, had lain desolate and fallow since the plague in 1709 until the partition in 1772 and its people had been so harassed and exploited by the haughty inhuman nobility that they were no longer called "people". could, that they therefore joyfully welcomed the new rule and order.

[p. 46] That has been the reality that the Polish bishops today turn into an indictment against Germany by claiming that:

**" Economic, historical, religious laws as well as historical justice demand that the regained western territories remain with Poland forever."**

This is what the former Bishop of Kraków Karol Wojtyła said!

Another statement made by Cardinal and Primate of Poland Stefan Wyszyński in 1965 shows what the Polish Church is about:

**The Counter-Reformation achieved its goal with the regaining of the Polish western territories, the annihilation of the Prussian state and the smashing of the German Reich .**

Here the primate has let the cat out of the bag. And it is not only the head of the Polish Church who is pursuing this goal. The entire Polish clergy is helping.

At the same time, this statement is proof that Poland had a staked-out war aim and therefore urged war.

The cardinal gave an interview on Austrian television a long time ago. He was reproached with the fact that the Polish Church had not done enough for Poland. The cardinal then confessed that during the war there was not a single Polish priest who did not fight with arms in hand. Need a comment?

All of this must be considered when the German side deals with the question of who is responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War. Our gullible Germans cannot imagine what means our adversaries use to pursue and achieve their goals. With us you help a lot with the smashing of the German Reich. The accomplices sit in all public media. Otherwise, how could it be that so many lies are built into TV programs?

I already mentioned the three-part film **Scars** , which was supposed to bring about better understanding between German and Polish residents of Gdańsk. But it was nothing but slander against the Germans and a cleansing of the Poles.

However, two statements by the Poles were revealed in the subsequent discussion. I have already mentioned the first one, it came from Prof. Markiewicz. But I want to repeat it here, because we should not forget it and especially the textbook commission should keep reminding it:

**The historical consciousness of the Polish people is not shaped by historians and historians, but by their great poets and writers Adam Mickiewicz and Henryk Sienkiewicz.**

[p. 47] Isn't that the clearest confirmation of what I have said, that the Poles are not concerned with the truth, but solely with the establishment of their wishful dreams, so that their, and only their, interpretation of history is sealed for all time. This interpretation could then be used again and again for financial and economic demands and blackmail. Given the innocence of the Germans and their lack of perseverance in the fight for their own rights, the Poles hope to achieve their goals, just as they have already announced that they have achieved their goals with the destruction of Prussia and the destruction of the German Reich.

But reporter Zdanowski also let the cat out of the bag and revealed Polish goals and character when he stated:

"A CATHOLIC GERMAN IS BUT NOT A REAL GERMAN!"

You should read this sentence several times and not forget it, because here the next goal of the Poles is announced. The current Polish Pope Karol Wojtyła has already spoken of the reestablishment of a new theocracy on earth. According to his self-image, that can only be a Catholic one. According to the Polish view, however, Catholic is the same as Polish. When a Catholic German is not a real German, he must consequently be a Pole. Just as the Catholics in Bamberg were completely and forcibly polonized through the withdrawal of the sacraments and the use of other means of pressure, the Counter-Reformation will not stop at the current stage of the destruction of the German Reich and the destruction of Prussia. The goals could not have been named more clearly. The published maps confirm not only the megalomania of the Poles,

but that the Poles are only used by powers that stand in the background. A people who pray for the great war of the peoples in their church prayers can very easily be turned into a burning torch. All the more so when a son of this people, raised to the throne of Peter, forgets himself so much that, on a visit to his compatriots at Castel Gandolfo, when they sang the notorious "Rota" full of enthusiasm and fervor, hummed along enthusiastically into the microphone. Perhaps it was also the answer to the fact that he had been asked by those close to the Vatican to stop giving preference to Polish pilgrims. The German pilgrims present were horrified to hear the Pope humming along. All of Poland must feel confirmed in its claims and goals as a result. I bring below the text of the "Rota":

We don't leave the ground, we are his son.  
We don't let our language die.  
We are the people of Poland, the nation,  
the heirs of the royal Piasts.  
The enemy army should not Germanize us.  
God help us to do this!

[p. 48] And to the last breath  
we defend spiritual good. The crusader smashed evil spawn  
down to rubble and dust. The threshold of the house be our stronghold! God help us to do  
this! The Germans will no longer spit in our faces, the children will not Germanize us.

Soon comes the iron judgment of arms,  
the spirit will lead us.  
Just flash the golden horn of freedom - defend yourself!  
God the Lord help us!

No poem has gained such popularity as the "Rota" (the oath), which is still sung today. Its original version was not directed against the Germans, but against the Russians. Maria Konopnicka composed it around 1908. When it was set to music, it was adapted for the Germans and sung for the first time at the inauguration of the Grunwald monument in Kraków in 1910. Afterwards it became the battle song of the Pilsudski legions. And now, in 1981, it was sung with enthusiasm at Castell Gandolfo, with the participation of Pope John Paul II.

What strange Christianity is presented to us here. At the seat of Christ's vicar on earth, chants of hate, with the Pontifex Maximus himself joining in, are blasted out, even from a microphone for the world to hear. A whole people preserves the unchristian hatred over the centuries and lives from it, it considers the expulsion of almost 15 million people from their centuries-old homes

and the murder of more than 2 million before and after the war to be right and announces the robbery of further areas, and thus further expulsions. At the same time, these "Christian" evictors plead for help from the evictees, pretending they must starve in the rich and fertile lands, while potatoes and corn are used to produce vodka instead of food, while begging letters are directed to all sorts of places and even written to completely strange private addresses, while understanding, compassion and Christian charity are demanded, one repays with hatred and abuse from the domicile of the pontifex Maximus. Christianity according to Polish understanding!

Isn't it time for us Germans to finally understand this?

To all those who have already forgotten the horrible expulsion of 12 million people from their homes or who even claim that it was a "humane resettlement", I will give you at the end of this issue proof of the vilest crime of this century. It is the Polish government's special order for the expulsion of the population of the city of Salzbrunn, bearing the Polish eagle, which stands for many similar ones.

[p. 49] Especially the former Minister of State Dr. This proof is to be presented by Dohnanyi, who was not ashamed to hurl in the face of his expelled and fled German nationals, contrary to all truth, that nobody prevented them from staying there. He should be told that in the opposite case not a single Pole would have humiliated himself so much and would have spoken of "humane population displacement and resettlement" for the sake of the dehumanized exiles.

This papal judgment read:

**"It is the greatest crime to rob 12 million displaced and 3 million dead."**

The only thing that needs to be added is that this judgment will remain in place until the injustice has been undone and made good.

Born in England, Freda Utey, lecturer and newspaper correspondent with academic distinctions from London University of History, spent a long time in Germany after 1945 to study the situation. In her book "Costious Revenge" on page 162 she made a statement about the Germans that deserves to be recalled to all Germans:

**"War propaganda has obscured the hard facts of history, otherwise Americans would have to know that the Germans are no more aggressive, if anything, than the French, British, Dutch, who conquered vast empires in Asia and Africa while the Germans stayed at home, composing music, studying philosophy and listening to their poets. Not so long ago, the Germans were still among the most peaceful peoples on earth; they could become so again if they were given a world in which they were allowed to live in peace While the Böcklers in Germany were mistaken in believing that concessions could be won from the Western powers through negotiations, their attitude demonstrates the willingness of many Germans toto use peaceful methods in the pursuit of their goals."**



This peaceableness must not go so far that we all give up our rights and no longer defend ourselves when rapacious neighbors show an ever-greater hunger for our country and thereby falsify history as if the Germans had done nothing for a thousand years and only the poor and yet so noble "Slavs" were attacked and murdered. Let's finally stop these lies and stop helping our worst enemies onto their feet again and again so that they can always curse and spit at us. We Germans have no reason to lie humbly on the ground in sackcloth and ashes, we can be proud of our past, because there are no other people on earth that have given so much to the whole world.

[p. 50] Since 1945 we have seen history being falsified almost every day. Just like now, it was also faked in the past. We have experienced and suffered what devastating consequences this has for people of the same origin and blood. If there is to be a peaceful understanding between Germans and Poles, the past must be completely clarified and carried to all social strata. Not only with us, also over there with the neighbors. The Poles, ruled exclusively by feeling, must finally take note of objective history and not interpret it one-sidedly in their favor and to the detriment of everything German. Every nation needs its history and no man thrives without a fatherland. Therefore, the German people are also obliged to ensure that their history is not falsified by strangers. The Polish falsifications of history must finally be stopped, they must be taken back in order to conquer hatred. Only truth can conquer hate. No matter how bitter it is , it's the only way to win the future.

\* \* \*

Firm courage in heavy Leiden,  
help where innocence weeps,  
oaths sworn to eternity,  
truth against friend and foe,  
pride of men before royal thrones. -

Brothers, if it's good and blood:  
The crowns of merit,  
the downfall of the lying spawn!

Friedrich von Schiller

[p. 51 ]

**Note:**

Although the fact of the expulsion is generally known, I have only now received the photocopy of an original expulsion order,

which stands for others with the same wording.

I would like to  
bring him to the attention of the German public.

**Else Löser**